

Stage 1 Operations

- DNCT is focusing its efforts on developing operational scenarios where all interest groups move towards their goals throughout Stage 1

**Preferred Alternative
Stage 1 Operations**

DEFT-NoName Coordination

Team

(DNCT)

10/27/98



CAMP D
NO NAME
COORD

General Operational Tools

- Regulatory-more conservative standards and then flex to make water supply. Risk is mostly carried by the water users.
- Flexible approach- Share benefits and risk from the start
- VAMP - expansion of days with start and stop triggers



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Operational tools related to salvage at pumps

- Using rate of increased/decreased of fish densities in salvage at the pumps to manage pumping.
- Using remote monitoring of fish population densities to manage exports and Delta flow patterns to reduce entrainment at the pumps.



Variable protection periods (con't)

- Could use water options south of the Delta to increase the length of time of pumping curtailment

- Use historic data to estimate periods (starting date and number of days) that a measure always gets applied.
- Use real time monitoring to flex starting and ending date (could be triggered by hydrologic and/or biological conditions).
- The longer the period the greater the assurance of fish protection and the greater risk to water supply.



Block of water or credit approach

- Environment can accumulate credits in a environmental water account to be used to curtail pumping at sensitive periods
- From the ESA point of view- What happens when all environmental credits are used up and more protection is needed?
- Can the risk be shared between environmental and water supply?

Conservative Triggers

- Essentially Accord Criteria
- Nov-Jan would follow current spring-run protection plan
- Triggers for pumping variance would be based on monitoring at several points away from the facilities
- 31 day VAMP - triggers to adjusted for salmon and Delta smelt

Credit Based Scenario

- Default operation rules:
 - Accord + VAMP + AFRP
 - Facilities/Actions:
 - South Delta Facilities (SWD full pumping capacity)
 - JPOD
 - Delta Wetlands
 - 600 TAF new Storage
 - 500 TAF option contracts with Agriculture

Scenarios

- Water supply makeup
 - Relax E/L in wet and above normal years
 - SOD groundwater banks
 - Water market and Transfers
 - Expansion of existing storage sites

Conservative Triggers

Conservative
Triggers
Credit
Based

With Flexible Ops
Relaxed Standards
Mixed

Credit Based Scenario

- Criteria for diverting from default rules
- May need credits in advance of use
- Risks and benefits of credit basis vs. hard standards
- Risks and solutions if run out of credits at sensitive times
- Fixed standards may reduce biological risk
- Flexibility is more amenable adaptive experimentation
- Two approaches not mutually exclusive

Sharing Rules: Environment

- Controls 1/2 of water SWP pumping above 6,300cfs
- Controls 1/2 of water moved under JPOD
- May utilize all available capacity in CVP and SWP above normal ops to move water
- May grant variances to E/L ratio in order to access water for export pumps and keeps all the water produced by variance
- Controls 300 TAF of storage
- Has rights to San Luis storage on a first spill basis
- Repays credits to the projects only only to the extent that exports reductions cannot be made up through normal ops

Issue on flexibility

- If E/L, X2, QWEST, VAMP are flexible,
- what is the basic hydrologic parameter that we could use to insure ecological function of the Delta?



QWEST
VAMP



QWEST
VAMP

Credit Based Scenario

